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Before 23 August 1944 there were 60 cases of exanthematic typhus per 100,000 persons in Bucharest Regiune. This disease has now virtually disappeared. Before 23 August 1944 there were 90 cases of malaria per 100 persons living in the malarial zone. However, the Sanepid stations have combated the anopheles mosquito successfully and virtually wiped out this disease. All antimalaria substations are supplied with sufficient drugs. In Bucharest Regiune an intensive campaign was carried on to immunize the population against infectious diseases. The vaccination plan for 1952 was fulfilled 100 percent by 30 April. In addition, Sanepid has tried to eradicate the parasite which causes exanthematic typhus. Complete elimination of the disease is expected by the end of 1952.

Under the direction of Sanepid, doctors in clinics, schools, and other institutions have maintained close supervision over the health of children. In Bucharest a new health laboratory was set up for hygienic and scientific research. This laboratory has two sections, one for chemistry and one for biology. It performs chemical and bacteriological analyses of food products and water for the entire regiune.

AVISAN SPRAYS MALARIA AREAS, CARRIES MEDICINES -- Bucharest, Viata Capitalei, 28 Aug 52

Avisan (Public Health Aviation), within the Ministry of Health, works in connection with Sanepid to destroy mosquitoes and larvae in marshy areas, particularly in the vicinity of Giurgiu, where planes sprayed 200 hectares. In Bucharest Regiune 12 million square meters were sprayed.

Bucharest, Scanteia, 2 Aug 52

In 1951, Avisan carried 61,000 kilograms of medicines, including vaccines, serums, and preserved blood for urgently needed transfusions. More than 1,200 doctors, specialists from university clinics, flew to various work centers and villages to help in serious cases. Planes maintained a constant drug supply to 170 areas, mostly rural. More than 960,000 children were vaccinated against tuberculosis with drugs flown in by Avisan planes. In the first half of 1952, two new public health air stations were established in Galati and Sibiu.

In the first 6 months of 1952, Avisan planes carried more than 33,000 kilograms of drugs, dropped mostly by parachute. University doctors and medical specialists made 16 percent more flights than in the same period of 1951.

BUJOR HOSPITAL OPERATES DISPENSARY, HEALTH CARAVANS -- Bucharest, Scanteia, 28 Aug 52

Dr Aurel Fainita, director of the Bujor hospital in Galati Regiune, stated that his hospital had four physicians and 26 medical practitioners. The hospital operates a dispensary and maternity clinic in Bujor Commune. The building has been electrified, and this permits the use of modern equipment. The hospital also operates six health caravans which have made 200 visits to MTS and state farms. In 1951, more than 1,000 peasants received free medical care through the Bujor hospital.

INSTITUTE STUDIES CHILDHOOD DISEASES -- Bucharest, Scanteia, 28 Aug 52

The Institute of Research for the Protection of Mothers and Children studies childhood diseases, carries on research in child health at nurseries, takes care of rheumatic fever in school children, and organizes rheumatic fever clinics.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

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To train personnel, the institute has organized special 3- and 6-month courses. In the last 3 years 160 persons specialized in pediatrics by this means. Information on mother and child care is disseminated through pamphlets and schools for mothers.

There are more than 1,100 maternity homes, 711 day rooms, nurseries, 2,700 dietetic kitchens, and more than 2,200 milk centers in the country. In summer 1952, the number of children sent to vacation spots rose to 619,563.

As a result of these measures, infant mortality has decreased to 50 percent of the 1938 rate.

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- 3 -

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